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ELECTRONIC LAW DICTIONARY AS AN AUXILIARY MEANS OF TRAINING LAWYERS FOR PROFESSIONAL COMMUNICATION

The language of law implies the specialization of the vocabulary, which covers a wide range of legal sectors and institutions. The lawyer faces the problem of adequate transfer of the content of legal texts (both orally and in writing) when communicating with a representative of a different culture. As a result, there is a need for the formation of professionally oriented lexical competence, since the originality of the terminological system of the legal language is in its nonequivalence and culturally conditioned content [1].

This is due to the fact that an incorrect interpretation of the legal discourse can lead, for example, to material damage and bringing a lawsuit. Even minor errors and inaccuracies in the text can lead to misinterpretation of its meaning and, as a consequence, to encourage any improper actions.

To train lawyers, there are traditional auxiliary tools, such as dictionaries –both explanatory and bilingual, as well as reference books, which is often insufficient. Therefore, it is necessary to involve electronic means of training.

There is no doubt that electronic dictionaries provide the user with many additional opportunities compared to printed counterparts:

- * allow you to store a large amount of information through the use of hyperlinks;
- * have an effective search system;
- * provide the use of multimedia tools, such as, for example, the inclusion of illustrations with photos, animations, audio and video fragments;

* when creating computer dictionaries, significant savings in time and material resources.

The task of electronic dictionaries is to meet the needs of the widest audience, so their main quality should be usefulness. This is achieved by structuring the dictionary article, which allows you to highlight the main types of information about the word. Each element of information about the word can serve as a hyperlink to another dictionary entry. The system of hyperlinks provides the ability to quickly access the information you need without an exhausting search. It is very important that the structure allows you to form a kind of dictionary entries in accordance with the request. For example, if a user is interested in a vocabulary related to criminal law, they can specify it in the query, and the dictionary will show him only the translation applicable to the subject. If the user is interested in the maximum range of values – the dictionary will show him a variety of values, possible translation options and examples. The new features of an electronic dictionary include a variety of ways to display the content of the dictionary article, including graphical tools that are not used in conventional dictionaries; as well as such linguistic technologies as morphological and syntactic analysis, full-text search, recognition and synthesis of sound, etc. [1]

However, it should be recognized that one of the disadvantages of electronic dictionaries is attachment to a personal computer and therefore limited accessibility. However, this shortcoming is not so significant, especially in comparison with the new opportunities provided by constantly developing information technologies.

References

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